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Trying 31060000009998...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES
PLEASE LOGON:
 ****
ENTER PASSWORD:
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Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 05.27.00D

Last logoff: 21oct09 11:09:05
Logon file405 23oct09 09:04:11
           *** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***
                    ***
*** FREE FILE OF THE MONTH: OCTOBER
American Business Directory (File 531)

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EMBASE Classic (File 772) available to all customers.

NEW FILE
***File 558, Mergent China Private Company Database
***File 457, The Lancet(R)

FILE RENAMED
***File 323, RAPRA: Rubber & Plastics is now RAPRA Polymer Technology

RESUMED UPDATING

***File 523, D&B European Financial Records
                    ***
RELOADS COMPLETED
***File 663, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Monaco
***File 676, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Slovak Republic
***File 677, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Liechtenstein
***File 681, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Hungary
***File 683, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Ireland
***File 685, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Lithuania
***File 688, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Portugal
***File 697, TRADEMARKSCAN(R) - Latvia
                    ***
FILES REMOVED
***File 743, New Jersey, The Record - Please use NewsRoom
***File 301, CHEMNAME - Please use File 398 ChemSearch
***File 388, PEDS: Defense Program Summaries
***File 588, DMS-FI Contract Awards
***File 559, CorpTech Directory of Technology Cos.

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 >>>http://www.dialog.com/whatsnew/. You can find news about   <<<
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* * *
SYSTEM:HOME
Cost is in DialUnits
Menu System II: D2 version 1.8.0 term=ASCII
                      *** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

 Information:
  1. Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
  2. Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
  3. Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
  4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars,
etc.)
  5. Product Descriptions

 Connections:
  6. DIALOG(R) Document Delivery
  7. Data Star(R)

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      /H = Help   /L = Logoff   /NOMENU = Command Mode

Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online
 service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a
database
(e.g., B1 for ERIC).
? b 410

```
       23oct09 09:04:12 User226352 Session D1182.1
            $0.00    0.275 DialUnits FileHomeBase
     $0.00  Estimated cost FileHomeBase
     $0.00  Estimated cost this search
     $0.00  Estimated total session cost   0.275 DialUnits

File 410:The Chronolog 1991-2009/ Sep
       (c) 2009 Dialog. All rights reserved.

      Set  Items  Description
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? set hi ;set hi
HILIGHT set on as ''
HILIGHT set on as ''
? b biochem
       23oct09 09:04:17 User226352 Session D1182.2
            $0.00    0.115 DialUnits File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost File410
     $0.02  TELNET
     $0.02  Estimated cost this search
     $0.02  Estimated total session cost   0.390 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2009/Oct W3
         (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
  File   6:NTIS 1964-2009/Nov W1
         (c) 2009 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
  File  24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Nov
         (c) 2009 CSA.
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2009/Oct W3
         (c) 2009 The Thomson Corp
  File  40:Enviroline(R) 1975-2008/May
         (c) 2008 Congressional Information Service
*File  40: This file is closed and will no longer update. For
similar data, please search File 76-Environmental Sciences.
  File  41:Pollution Abstracts 1966-2009/Nov
         (c) 2009 CSA.
  File  45:EMCare 2009/Oct W3
         (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
  File  50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2009/Oct W3
         (c) 2009 CAB International
  File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Oct 22
         (c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
  File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2009/Oct W3
         (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
*File  71: The file has been reloaded. Accession numbers
have changed.
  File  72:EMBASE 1993-2009/Oct 23
         (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
*File  72: The file has been synchronized to the calendar date. It
is complete and up to date as of 9/28/2009.
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2009/Oct 23
```

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*File 73: The file has been synchronized with the calendar date.
It is complete and up to date as of 9/28/2009.
  File 76:Environmental Sciences 1966-2009/Nov
(c) 2009 CSA.
  File 98:General Sci Abs 1984-2009/Oct
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
  File 103:Energy SciTec 1974-2009/Oct B1
(c) 2009 Contains copyrighted material
*File 103: For access restrictions see Help Restrict.
  File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts 1966-2007/Jan
(c) 2007 CSA.
*File 136: This file is closed.
  File 143:Biol. & Agric. Index 1983-2009/Sep
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co
  File 144:Pascal 1973-2009/Oct W3
(c) 2009 INIST/CNRS
  File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1990-2009/Oct 21
(c) format only 2009 Dialog
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2009/Oct 21
(c) format only 2009 Dialog
  File 156:ToxFile 1965-2009/Oct W3
(c) format only 2009 Dialog
  File 162:Global Health 1983-2009/Oct W3
(c) 2009 CAB International
  File 172:EMBASE Alert 2009/Oct 23
(c) 2009 Elsevier B.V.
*File 172: The file has been synchronized with today's calendar date.
It
is complete and up to date.
  File 305:Analytical Abstracts 1980-2009/Aug W5
(c) 2009 Royal Soc Chemistry
*File 305: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicate
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
  File 369:New Scientist 1994-2009/Oct W2
(c) 2009 Reed Business Information Ltd.
  File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS
*File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more
current
information.
  File 393:Beilstein Database - Abstracts 2008/Q2
(c) 2008 Beilstein GmbH
  File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2009/UD=15117
(c) 2009 American Chemical Society
*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer
agreement.
IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable as IC=. See HELP NEWSIPCR.
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp

      Set Items Description

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?
PLEASE ENTER A COMMAND OR BE LOGGED OFF IN 5 MINUTES
? ds
>>>No sets currently exist
? s s3 (2n) peptid?
>>>"S3" does not exist
                0  S3
          3901556  PEPTID?
      S1        0  S3 (2N) PEPTID?
? sssds
      S2        0  S.DS
? s "s3" (2n) peptid?
            44329  S3
          3901556  PEPTID?
      S3      286  "S3" (2N) PEPTID?
? rd s3

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
      S4       71  RD S3  (unique items)
? s s4 and (lps or lipopolysaccharide)
                71  S4
            341634  LPS
            443792  LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE
      S5        8  S4 AND (LPS OR LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE)
? t s5/7/all
>>>Format 7 is not valid in file 143

 5/7/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0020260591   BIOSIS NO.: 200800307530
The Sushi peptides: structural characterization and mode of action
against
  Gram-negative bacteria
AUTHOR: Ding J L (Reprint); Li P; Ho B
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Natl Univ Singapore, Dept Biol Sci, 14 Sci Dr 4,
Singapore
  117543, Singapore**Singapore
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: dbsdjl@nus.edu.sg
JOURNAL: Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences  65 (7-8): p1202-1219
APR
2008 2008
ITEM IDENTIFIER: doi:10.1007/s00018-008-7456-0
ISSN: 1420-682X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Literature Review
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
```

ABSTRACT: The compositional difference in microbial and human cell membranes allows antimicrobial peptides to preferentially bind microbes.
Peptides which specifically target lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and palmitoyl-oleoyl-phosphatidylglycerol (POPG) are efficient antibiotics. From the core LPS-binding region of Factor C, two 34-mer Sushi peptides, S1 and S3, were derived. S1 functions as a monomer, while S3 is active as a dimer. Both S1 and S3 display detergent-like properties in disrupting LPS aggregates, with specificity for POPG resulting from electrostatic and hydrophobic forces between the peptides and the bacterial lipids. During interaction with POPG, the S1 transitioned from a random coil to an alpha-helix, while S3 resumed a mixture of alpha-helix and beta-sheet structures. The unsaturated nature of POPG confers fluidity and enhances insertion of the peptides into the lipid bilayer, causing maximal disruption of the bacterial membrane. These parameters should be considered in designing and developing new generations of peptide antibiotics with LPS -neutralizing capability.

5/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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19241748 BIOSIS NO.: 200600587143
Molecular mechanisms that govern the specificity of sushi peptides for gram-negative bacterial membrane lipids
AUTHOR: Li Peng; Sun Miao; Wohland Thorsten; Yang Daiwen; Ho Bow; Ding Jeak Ling (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Natl Univ Singapore, Dept Biol Sci, 14 Sci Dr 4, Singapore 117543, Singapore**Singapore
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: dbsdjl@nus.edu.sg
JOURNAL: Biochemistry 45 (35): p10554-10562 SEP 5 2006 2006
ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Factor C-derived Sushi peptides (S1 and S3) have been shown to bind lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and inhibit the growth of Gram-negative bacteria but do not affect mammalian cells. On the premise that the composition of membrane phospholipids differs between the microbial and human cells, we studied the modes of interaction between S1 and S3 and the bacterial membrane phospholipids, POPG, in

comparison to that with the mammalian cell membrane phospholipids, POPC and POPE. S1 exhibits specificity against POPG, suggesting its preference for bacterial anionic phospholipids, regardless of whether the phospholipids form vesicles in a solution or a monolayer on a solid surface. The specificity of the Sushi peptides for POPG is a consequence of the electrostatic and hydrophobic forces. The unsaturated nature of POPG confers fluidity to the lipid layer, and being in the proximity of LPS in the microenvironmental milieu, POPG probably enhances the insertion of the peptide-LPS complex into the bacterial inner membrane. Furthermore, during its interaction with POPG, the S1 peptide underwent a transition from random to alpha-helical coil, while S3 became a mixture of beta-sheet and alpha-helical structures. This differential structural change in the peptides could be responsible for their different modes of disruption of POPG vesicles. Conceivably, the selectivity for POPG spares the mammalian membranes from undesirable effects of antimicrobial peptides, which could be helpful in designing and developing a new generation of antibiotics and in offering some clues about the specific function of Factor C, a LPS biosensor.

5/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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19080537 BIOSIS NO.: 200600425932
The specificity of Sushi peptides for endotoxin and anionic phospholipids: potential application of POPG as an adjuvant for anti-LPS strategies
AUTHOR: Li P; Sun M; Ho B; Ding J L (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Natl Univ Singapore, Dept Biol Sci, Singapore 117543, Singapore**Singapore
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: dbsdjl@nus.edu.sg
JOURNAL: Biochemical Society Transactions 34 (Part 2): p270-272 APR 2006
2006
ISSN: 0300-5127
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Sushi peptides [S1 (Sushi 1 peptide) and S3] are

derived from the LIPS (lipopolysaccharide; also known as endotoxin)-binding domains of an LPS-sensitive serine protease, Factor C, from the horseshoe crab (Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda). S1 and S3 interact at high affinity with LIPS. The intermolecular disulphide bonding in the S3 dinner is indispensable for its LIPS binding, disruption and consequent neutralization. Simultaneously, the specific interaction between the Sushi pepticles and bacterial membrane phospholipids further explains the selective propensity of these pepticles for the Gram-negative bacteria. our findings yield insights into a complex molecular paradigm in which the juxtaposition of LIPS molecules and the anionic phospholipid POPG (1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl phosphatidylglycerol) on the bacterial outer membrane confers such interfacial properties which create the optimal environment for the interaction between the pepticles and bacterial membrane lipids.

5/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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18187635 BIOSIS NO.: 200500093548
Perturbation of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) micelles by Sushi 3 (S3) antimicrobial peptide - The importance of an intermolecular disulfide bond in S3 dimer for binding, disruption, and neutralization of LPS
AUTHOR: Li Peng; Wohland Thorsten; Ho Bow; Ding Jeak Ling (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept Biol Sci, Natl Univ Singapore, 14,Sci Dr 4, Singapore, 117543, Singapore**Singapore
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: dbsdjl@nus.edu.sg
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 279 (48): p50150-50156 November 26, 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: S3 peptide, derived from the Sushi 3 domain of Factor C, which is the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-sensitive serine protease of the horseshoe crab coagulation cascade, was shown previously to harbor antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative bacteria. However, the mechanism of action remains poorly understood at the molecular level.

Here we demonstrate that the intermolecular disulfide bonding of S3 resulting in S3 dimers is indispensable for its interaction with LPS. The binding properties of the S3 monomer and dimer to LPS were analyzed by several approaches including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)-based assay, surface plasmon resonance, and fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS). It is evident that the S3 dimer exhibits stronger binding to LPS, demonstrating 50% LPS -neutralizing capability at a concentration of 1 muM. Circular dichroism spectrometry revealed that the S3 peptide undergoes conformational change in the presence of a disulfide bridge, transitioning from a random coil to beta-sheet structure. Using a fluorescence correlation spectroscopy monitoring system, we describe a novel approach for examining the mechanism of peptide interaction with LPS in the native environment. The strategy shows that intermolecular disulfide bonding of S3 into dimers plays a critical role in its propensity to disrupt LPS micelles and consequently neutralize LPS activity. S3 dimers display detergent-like properties in disrupting LPS micelles. Considering intermolecular disulfide bonds as an important parameter in the structure-activity relationship, this insight provides clues for the future design of improved LPS-binding and - neutralizing peptides.

5/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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17598561 BIOSIS NO.: 200300554992
Tandem repeats of Sushi3 peptide with enhanced LPS-binding and -neutralizing activities.
AUTHOR: Li Changgui; Ng Miang Lon Patricia; Zhu Yong; Ho Bow; Ding Jeak Ling (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, 14 Science Drive 4, 117543, Singapore, Singapore**Singapore
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: dbsdjl@nus.edu.sg
JOURNAL: Protein Engineering 16 (8): p629-635 August 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0269-2139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Endotoxin, also known as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), is

the major mediator of septic shock due to Gram-negative bacterial infection. Chemically synthesized S3 peptide, derived from Sushi3 domain of Factor C, which is the endotoxin-sensitive serine protease of the limulus coagulation cascade, was previously shown to bind and neutralize LPS activity. For large-scale production of this peptide and to mimick other pathogen-recognizing molecules, tandem multimers of the S3 gene were constructed and expressed in Escherichia coli. The recombinant tetramer of S3 (rS3-4mer) was purified by anion exchange and digested into monomers (rS3-1mer). Both the rS3-4mer and rS3-1mer were functionally analyzed for their ability to bind LPS by an ELISA-based method and surface plasmon resonance. The LAL inhibition and TNFalpha-release test showed that rS3-1 mer can neutralize the LPS activity as effectively as the synthetic S3 peptide, while rS3-4mer displays an enhanced inhibitory effect on LPS-induced activities. Both recombinant peptides exhibited low cytotoxicity and no haemolytic activity on human cells. This evidence suggests that the recombinant sushi peptides have potential use for the detection, removal of endotoxin and/or anti-endotoxin strategies.

5/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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15768620 BIOSIS NO.: 200000486933
Definition of endotoxin binding sites in horseshoe crab Factor C recombinant sushi proteins and neutralization of endotoxin by sushi peptides
AUTHOR: Tan Nguan Soon; Ng Miang Lon Patricia; Yau Yin Hoe; Chong Pooi Kat William; Ho Bow; Ding Jeak Ling (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, 10, Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore, 117543, Singapore** Singapore
JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 14 (12): p1801-1813 September, 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0892-6638
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Three truncated fragments, harboring different sushi domains, namely, sushi123, sushi1, and sushi3 domains, of Factor C were produced

as biologically active secreted recombinant proteins. Sushi1 and 3 each has a high-affinity LPS binding site with Kd of 10-9 to 10-10 M. Positive cooperativity in sushi123 resulted in a 1000-fold increase in Kd2. The core LPS binding region of sushi1 and 3 reside in two 34-mer peptides, S1 and S3. A rigidly held disulfide-bonded structure is not essential but is important for LPS binding, as confirmed by a 100- to 10000-fold decrease in affinity. Both S1 and S3 can inhibit LAL reaction and LPS-induced hTNF-alpha secretion with different potency. LAL assay revealed that at least two molecules of S1 bind cooperatively to one LPS molecule, with Hill's coefficient of 2.42. The LPS binding by S3 is independent and noncooperative. The modified SDELTA1 and SDELTA3 peptides exhibited increased LPS neutralization potential although its LPS binding affinities indicated only a 10-fold improvement. Hence, the structural difference of the four sushi peptides conferred different efficiencies in LPS neutralization without altering their binding affinity for LPS. Circular dichroism spectrometry revealed that the four peptides underwent conformational change in the presence of lipid A, transitioning from a random coil to either an alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure. Two factors are critical for the sensitivity of Factor C to LPS: 1) the presence of multiple binding sites for LPS on a single Factor C molecule; and 2) high positive cooperativity in LPS binding. The results showed that in the design of an improved LPS binding and neutralizing peptide, charge balance of the peptide is a critical parameter in addition to its structure.

5/7/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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09822029 Genuine Article#: 453KP Number of References: 16
Title: High-performance affinity capture-removal of bacterial pyrogen from solutions
Author: Ding JL (REPRINT) ; Zhu Y; Ho B
Corporate Source: Natl Univ Singapore,Fac Sci, Dept Sci Biol,10 Kent Ridge Rd/Singapore 117543//Singapore/ (REPRINT); Natl Univ Singapore,Fac Sci, Dept Sci Biol,Singapore 117543//Singapore/; Natl Univ Singapore,Fac Med , Dept Microbiol,Singapore 117543//Singapore/
Journal: JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B, 2001, V759, N2 (AUG 15), P237-246

ISSN: 0378-4347 Publication date: 20010815
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Synthetic peptide S3 Delta has high affinity for bacterial endotoxin or lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Under tested conditions of pH 5-9 and 0-0.4 M NaCl, the affinity constant, K-D ranged from 2.10(-6) to 2.10(-9) M-1. A novel affinity matrix based on peptide S3 Delta was developed for removal of LPS from solutions such as: water; buffers with a wide range of ionic strength and pH; medium for cell culture: and protein solutions under optimized conditions. At a starting LPS of approximate to 100 EU/ml, a post-purification level below 0.005 EU/ml was achieved.
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5/7/8 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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142022271 CA: 142(2)22271s JOURNAL
Perturbation of Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) Micelles by Sushi 3 (S3) Antimicrobial Peptide: The Importance od an Intermolecular Disulfide Bond in S3 Dimer for Binding, Disruption, and Neutralization of LPS
AUTHOR(S): Li, Peng; Wohland, Thorsten; Ho, Bow; Ding, Jeak Ling
LOCATION: Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 117543
JOURNAL: J. Biol. Chemical (Journal of Biological Chemistry) DATE: 2004
VOLUME: 279 NUMBER: 48 PAGES: 50150-50156 CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258 LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
SECTION:
CA215010 Immunochemistry
IDENTIFIERS: lipopolysaccharide micelle antimicrobial peptide disulfide bond
DESCRIPTORS:
Peptides,biological studies... antimicrobial; perturbation of lipopolysaccharide micelles by Sushi 3 antimicrobial peptide
Lipopolysaccharides... Micelles... Disulfide group... Random-coil(conformation)... β-Sheet... perturbation of lipopolysaccharide micelles by Sushi 3 antimicrobial

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  CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:
37259-58-8  factor C; perturbation of lipopolysaccharide micelles by
Sushi
    3 antimicrobial peptide
335101-27-4  perturbation of lipopolysaccharide micelles by Sushi 3
    antimicrobial peptide
? ds

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S1          0   S3 (2N) PEPTID?
S2          0   S.DS
S3        286   "S3" (2N) PEPTID?
S4         71   RD S3  (unique items)
S5          8   S4 AND (LPS OR LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE)
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              $14.64  6 Type(s) in Format  7
           $14.64  6 Types
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            $0.25    0.033 DialUnits File6
     $0.25  Estimated cost File6
            $0.87    0.135 DialUnits File24
     $0.87  Estimated cost File24
            $8.18    0.287 DialUnits File34
               $8.28  1 Type(s) in Format  7
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    $16.46  Estimated cost File34
            $0.10    0.014 DialUnits File40
     $0.10  Estimated cost File40
            $0.11    0.017 DialUnits File41
     $0.11  Estimated cost File41
            $0.17    0.033 DialUnits File45
     $0.17  Estimated cost File45
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     $2.68  Estimated cost File73
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     $0.32  Estimated cost File76
            $0.26    0.058 DialUnits File98
     $0.26  Estimated cost File98
            $0.22    0.033 DialUnits File103
     $0.22  Estimated cost File103
            $0.16    0.025 DialUnits File136
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     $0.08  Estimated cost File143
            $1.40    0.273 DialUnits File144
     $1.40  Estimated cost File144
            $1.08    0.307 DialUnits File154
     $1.08  Estimated cost File154
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     $0.49  Estimated cost File156
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     $0.21  Estimated cost File162
            $0.46    0.033 DialUnits File172
     $0.46  Estimated cost File172
            $0.40    0.028 DialUnits File305
     $0.40  Estimated cost File305
            $0.06    0.017 DialUnits File369
     $0.06  Estimated cost File369
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            $0.14    0.047 DialUnits File393
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            $2.98  1 Types
    $10.81  Estimated cost File399
            $1.26    0.044 DialUnits File434
     $1.26  Estimated cost File434
            OneSearch, 29 files,  3.456 DialUnits FileOS
     $3.20  TELNET
    $63.87  Estimated cost this search
    $63.89  Estimated total session cost   3.846 DialUnits
Logoff: level 05.27.00 D  09:16:12
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